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Miles Costin. for Charleston, York, by J. H. Amsterdam, by for Charleston, ee, for Charlesmington, N. C.,

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ober 14, 1852 ee, and the pre-ipwreck on our information to r to this Board, h lights are not d at sunrise, or ring the night. f position; and ions from this pard may, with medy, and pre-onnected with , Chairman.

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BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS. FULTON, Editor ... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

ear, in advance, or within three months, \$2 50 payment is delayed over three months, 3 00 tion received for a less term than one year. riber permitted to discontinue his paper after the nent of a subscription, till the expiration of said year. mencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of
year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks
site, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for
earling to the above terms.

Any person sending us five New subscribers, accompaby the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive the
the copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be
blressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Terms of Subscription.

Professional and Business Cards. MISS E. DONNELLY,
RESS MAKER, continues to make up LADIES
DRESSES and CLOAKS, at Mr. Peter Smith's. Her
share low. Dresses cut and fitted, and Patterns cut and
d. She solicits a share of patronage.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House door, in Kenansville, on the third Monday in January next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient
to satisfy all taxes due thereon, and the costs of this advertisement, to-wit:

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
TTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journa
128-1-1 H. I. HOLMES,
TTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under CORNELIUS DuPRE.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, W. Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Gluss, Perfumeby, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c., Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

37 Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons.

March 19

JOHN BANKS,

OMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, WitzMINGTON, N. C., will attend to the sale or purchase of georget, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made him.

[Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m] UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C WILLIAM A. GWYER, WILLIAM A. GWYER,

(IENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission MerI chant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I
am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient
and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores,
with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse.
Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all
inds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on
consignments.

Wilmington, N. C, June 4, 1852 A. J. & T. J. JONES, CENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Mer-chants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37] GEO. HOUSTON. FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York, MERCHANTS AND FACTORS. TOUSE CARPENTER. Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TIBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice.

JESSUP & MOORE, DAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North
Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and
the highest market price paid
March 26th, 185 : 29-1y WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN, CENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. March 26, 1852 29-1y ROTHWELL & MCAUSLAN, DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852

29-1y JOSEPH L. KEEN.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, l'laster, Plastoring Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, vilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

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l town | Hampton Sullivan

AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER:-Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Ag

General Notices.

By whom Listed.

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VOL. 9. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1852, NO. 14

WILMINGTON & TOPSAIL SOUND PLANK ROAD.

PROPOSALS will be received, for the construction of the above named Road, until the 15th day of Decomber next, scaled and addressed to the "President and Directors of the W. & T. S. Plank Road Company," Wilmington, N. C.

Any information which may be desired, respecting specifications, location, length of line, &c., may be obtained, by addressing me at Wilmington, N. C., or on application to John Eccles, Esq., Engineer, upon the line.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 18th, 1852.

The Wilmington Herald and Weekly Commercial, and the Fayetteville Carolinian, copy three times and send accounts to this office.

A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the triel of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmingson, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses on State Docket are not required to attend. By order.

S. R. BIINTING Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having purebased five shares of the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at public sale, made by M. T. Ponton, Trustee of H. Doggett, will make application to the Board of Directors of said Company for the re-issue of certificates of stock for said five shares, in place of the original certificates which have been lost.

Nov. 13, 1852.

Nov. 13, 1852.

Willington, N. C., Jan. 39, 1802

WILLIAMS N. READ.**

House, See REWARD.**

Hasser, sear the floot Spring, Willington, N. C., Isoperated at all times to account and the search and t

For the control of th

The Rot in Cotton Lea Communication from a most estimable gentleman of Marion County. Ebenezes Ford, Esq. will be deeply interesting. Mr. F. has made a diligent personal examination into the cause of the rot in cotton, and his observations are, on that account, entitled to great respect. Many theories have been broached and speculations advanced the present Fall upon this subject; but few of them, however, have been based on anything more than mere opinion or perhaps a cursory look at a cotton field.—Such appears not to be the case with the following.

Mr. Ford has obligingly favored us with drawings of five species of the "Bug "—varying in form and color. The drawings are colored, and appear to be exceedingly natural. We shall be glad to show them to any friends interested in the inquiry.

Spring Cottage, Mise, Oct 12, 1802.

Mr. G. M. HILLYER: Sir—Having noticed many supposed causes, assigned by your and other coverespondents, of the rot in cotton, and finding, upon a strict examination as to the cause, that all are at fault, I will for information to the planting community, give

state and down; Epress Sale; Blee Man; John 1977 occ.; Rathach 25 delice in Handel 25 delice; Handel 2 For the Analy, it please of the original continues which have been produced in the product of the Basis of Personal Programme Continues of Pe

antidote in the importation of change of heed me went seed, or a change of seed, gives a more abundant yield, doubtless. But it may well be doubted, whether those insects will pay any respect to seed, if they shall ap-

pear again next season.

On examination of different crops or yields, where I could find no rot, I could find no Bugs as those described—and where I found the rot I found the Bugs also. I have noticed further, that where cotton has

been planted several years in succession the rot is more apparent. I have also marked some difference in the result as between old and new lands.

Having discovered the origin of the rot I tender in-

formation to the public, with the hope that Providence may remove the cause, or that some one may discover the remedy.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

EBEN'R FORD.

RICE-STRAW PAPER.—The following extract from a letter from a gentleman of New England, of great intelligence, on the manufacture of paper from rice

man, about twenty, and was induced by Mr. McFarlan. A company of the fall as a very young, black man, be was raised by Mr. McFarlan. It will give the amount, for their Trock. H. Writingt. Eaq. President Bank of the State; Trock. H. Writingt. Eaq. President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Eaq. President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 28th, 1852

W. C. H. Writingt. Eaq. President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 28th, 1852

W. M. C. H. Writington, N. C., Williams, M. C. Williams, M. W

The message is about one-third longer than the last, and without being distinguished by any marked ability, is, nevertheless, a business-like and respectable document.

No remarkable event has occurred since the adjour of Congress. A President has been elected by popular suf-frage, and if some have been disappointed by the result, it is a subject of congratulation that the election has passed off undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have party towards Free Suffrage. Was it part of the so often affected the purity of popular elections.

The death of Mr. Webster is alluded to, and a tribute paid to his character and talents.

The fishery question is under negotiation with England and it is hoped that a convention mutually advantageous t

this country and England may be agreed upon.

The refusal of the Captain-General of Cuba to allow passengers and the mails to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish, in the opinion of this Government, even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid

The United States have been invited by England and France to become a party to a tripartite Convention, disclaiming now and for the future all intention to take possession of the Island of Cuba, and binding themselves to dis countenance any such attempt by any power. This invitation has been respectfully declined, at the same time that the President should regard the incorporation of Cuba into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convention for a transit over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has thrown a very serious obstacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. It is still hoped that this matter may be amicably adjusted.

The joint proposition of Great Britain and the U. States. for the guarantee and protection of the Nicaragua route, has not met the approval of the State of Nicaragua.

The Executive Government of Venezuela has recognize some claims of American citizens. It is hoped the Congress of that country will make provision for their payment. The expulsion of Rosas from Buenos Ayres affords reaso to believe that the La Plata will be opened to our commerce

from which the most beneficial results are anticipated. The position assumed in regard to the rights of Peru in the Lobos Islands, was found on examination to be unjust to that country, and the wrong unintentionally done her was prompt ly repaired by an unreserved acknowledgment of her sove

The Japan Expedition, it is hoped, may be productive o leneficial results, in establishing relations with that country ; a matter of great importance on account of the rapid growth of our commerce and population on the Pacific. It is purely of a friendly character.

A transfer of certain branches of business is recommend from the State Department to that of the Interior. The buildings appropriated to the State, War and Navy Departments are not fire-proof, nor suitable for their purposes.

The receipts into the Treasury during the last fiscal year were \$49,723,386 89, and the expenditures \$46,007,896 20, of which \$9,455,815 33 was on account of the principal and in terest of the public debt, including the last instalment to Mexico. The balance in the Treasury on July 1st was \$14,-632,136 37. The value of foreign merchandize imported was \$207.240,101; of foreign merchandize exported \$17,204,525leaving \$190,035,575 in the country. The amount of domes tic produce exported, exclusive of specie, was \$149,861,911; of specie, \$42,507,285—in all, \$192,369,196. \$5,262,643 of specie was imported from foreign ports, chiefly in the hands of emigrants, we presume.

The President recommends the protective policy and spe-

cific duties. Of course his recommendations in these respects are mere matters of course. Some details may be altered, but the general principles of the tariff of '46 will not be changed by Congress.

vy Department are detailed. It would swell our synopsis to come; and we think it is neither a disparagement does this tardy acknowledgment atone for the insult undue length to go over this part of the message The revenues of the Post Office have fallen off 23 ner can under the new law. A return to the former higher rates

not, however, recommended. The conclusion of the message is an appeal against intervention, etc., and as it is purely an argument or appeal, is incapable of fair condensation. It will be differently viewed by different people.

Defeat of Free Suffrage.

It is with sincere regret that we are forced to announce the defeat of the Free Suffrage Bill in the od. Senate of North Carolina on Friday last, upon which day it came up on a re-consideration, moved by Mr. Hoke, of Lincoln, who had voted against it on Tuesday preceding. By the vote as given in the letter to Wilmington. We cannot tell the exact distance, of our Raleigh Correspondent, it will be seen that but there will certainly be some miles in our favor. every Democrat in the Senate voted in favor of the As a freight-carrying road, ours will have decidedly Bill with the exception of Mr. Speaker Edwards .- the advantage, since it will not have to depend whol-It appears that six Whigs and twenty-seven Demo- ly or chiefly upon freight, as the other must, and can, the boat from Charleston, and left in the cars this crats voted for the Bill; and fifteen Whigs, and one therefore, carry chenper. Upon our side will be all morning, for Washington City. A large number of Democrat against it. The Democrat is Mr. Ed- the advantages of a large and established market- our citizens called upon him at the Carolina Hotel,

We had hoped that this amendment, evidently desired by the people of the State, would have been nections and enterprise, with corresponding capital passed into a law by the present General Assembly; concentrated here, together with the advantages deand on its ratification by the people at the next election, would have become a portion of the Constitution of North Carolina. We have been disappointed. The whole question is again at sea, and unless something can yet be done at the present session, all the progress that has already been made will have been lost, and the whole question have to be to counterbalance the inferiority of our port to that Spring Mr. King can and will make us a longer visit, gone over with ab initio.

The responsibility of the defeat rests with those

countable for the consequences of their act, and sub- For our own part, we think they will, most abunject to that displeasure which they have incurred dantly; nor, indeed, do we look upon the depth of The North Carolina Coal Mines Charleston and by a palpable disregard of the wishes of their con- water as being, under the circumstances, so serious stituents. As a party, the Democrats have done a matter as some of our friends might seem to regard their duty in the premises. Their opponents it. Certain, it is, that our port is susceptible of imcould have passed this bill, thus closing an agita- provement, so that vessels drawing fourteen or fifteen tion which they affect to deprecate, but they have feet, might easily come to our wharves at any not; and they, as a party, are entitled to the credit, time, or under any state of the tides; and this we or amenable to the censure which the voters of consider fully sufficient for all our purposes, - cer-North Carolina may choose to award to the killers tainly sufficient for any purposes of competition with of Free Suffrage. Of course, Mr. Edwards must feel, our proposed rival. But this depth of water we that in his solitary position, he stands isolated from ought to have-and must have-since its attainhis party, and in direct antagonism to its principles ment is considered practicable. and policy upon this point. While the public at large will hold the Whig party responsible for the ages to come, can the possession of twenty-four feet defeat of Pree Suffrage, Mr. Edwards will be held water be to Beaufort as a trading place, supposing a to an especial account by his own party, whose par- trading town were built at that point, which now tiality has awarded him position and honor, only to there is not. For all purposes of coasting or West receive opposition and defeat in return.

It is not our wish to indulge in feelings or expressions of bitterness at this time, and we therefore suppress much that might be in accordance with the dictates of impulse, and perhaps also in pursuance of strict party duty. We presume Mr. Edwards, motives were disinterested, and that he was produce shipped from her; and these must necessary and expect that the produce shipped from her; and these must necessary and entertained by her citizens.

It is proposed to build a Railroad from the Mines to Fayetteville—a distance of some forty to forty five miles, and we believe a bill is now before the produce shipped from her; and these must necessary and entertained by her citizens.

It is proposed to build a Railroad from the Mines to Fayetteville—a distance of some forty to forty five miles, and we believe a bill is now before the Del Kader except as a guest. It is not our wish to indulge in feelings or expreswards' motives were disinterested, and that he was produce shipped from her; and these must necessasincere in his opposition to Free Suffrage. He has rily be largely increased through the operation no doubt committed himself at some time against causes totally independent of the Central Railroad. the measure, perhaps without due examination, and The low freights will make her a point to which with the pride of fancied consistency or the stut- goods intended for the interior will be shipped and The Observer says: bornness of Old Fogy prejudice, he still refuses to see with any other spectacles than those falsely colored and distorted ones through which he received his first views and impressions of this subject. We do not want to censure Mr. Edwards, of Warren, but it seems to us unfortunate that a Democratic and it seems to us unfortunate that a Democratic and Free Suffrage Senate should have chosen him its head and front by electing him to the office of Speak-road and front by electing him to the office of Speak-road and perfect right to be Democratic and to Beaufort, we must confess that we attach verification and the foundation of the long projected and much desired road from this place to the Coal Mines may be made a part of this place to the Coal Mines may be made a part of this charlesten scheme. This town is but little out of a direct line between the terminate of the North Eastern road and the Coal Mines. And if we build that much of outlay. A railroad from the Manches that we attach very little importance to it. Beaufort has always exhould be brought into connection with the great Northern and Southern railroads, sail that too by er. Any person has a perfect right to be Democrat ry little importance to it. Beaufort has always ex-or Whig, Free Suffrage man or Anti-Free Suffrage isted, and if there never was energy enough to strike man as his feelings and judgment may distate, but it for a Railroad on its own account, the more fact of

uch, bowever, is Mr. Edwards' nosition

to be of the Democratic party, and with it upon a question which has formed a promi-nent and distinctive feature in its State policy. We hear a great deal about independence, freedom from dictation, and all that sort of thing; ninetenths of which is preached up for the purposes of humbug. The whole thing is a species of political bankruptcy or repudiation—an attempt to grasp the rewards and honors of a party without honestly discharging the corresponding obligation thereby incurred-to labor for its success, and strengthen its

If Mr. Edwards could not act with the Den ic party, he should not have allowed himself to accept an election at its hands.

We learn from Raleigh that the Whig members had held a caucus in regard to the course of that plan to give it just sufficient votes to throw the responsibility of its defeat upon the Speaker?

The continuation of the Central Railroad to the harbor of Beaufort, is simply a matter of time. Itfinal accomplishment at no distant day, we look upon as a fixed fact-an inevitable occurrence-and it is as well that our people should make up their minds to this, and be prepared to meet and combat whatever adverse consequences to our trade or prosperity may be expected to flow from such a contin-

A Bill is now before the Legislature of this State, with \$25,000 in the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, Road; and it further authorizes the counties and pendency, violating the rights secured by treaty to A commercial treaty has been concluded with Uruguay, How far the proposed transfers of stock may assist

the Road, we cannot undertake even to guess. Such and our flag insulted by a Spanish colonial Gover-and so many have been the failures and misfortunes nor, who, because he is clothed with no power to the Road, we cannot undertake even to guess. Such of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, that even now, un- treat with foreign governments, and is not in any der its new charter and organization, we fear that degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at its stock bears no value in the market, and conse- Washington, seems to consider himself, and to be quently the transfer of the \$400,000 held by the State in that work is, for the present, at least, merely nominal, and can confer no real strength, nor contribute any real assistance to the Beaufort project. The \$100,000 derived from our Road, and the Fayettville Plank Road, is something more tangible and available. But even supposing that the State subscription were to be made in money instead of unsaleable stock, we take it that there would be a very considerable difficulty experienced in getting up the remaining three hundred thousand dollars, since the road could offer no sort of inducements as an investment, being totally out of the great lines of travel, and forced to compete even for freight with larger towns, and well known and established markets .-Perhaps, however, something might be done by stirring up the counties and towns on the line.

It is thus evident that, although the construction of a Railroad to Beaufort is among those fixed facts do has seen the error of his ways, and now says that which the future will certainly exhibit, its comple- Purser Smith's denial on oath of the charges alleged tion is by no means at hand. Long years must first against him is perfectly satisfactory, and that the to the section interested in it, nor an undue compliment to withdraugton, to say that these difficulties are not likely to be met with that indomitable perseverance and enterprise which has distinguished enterprise in which they have been engaged, to a fi- ed, and how often and how long would our people nal triumph over every obstacle which has been op- submit to the arbitrary caprices of an irresponsit posed to it. The Beaufort Road, if made at all, is Captain-General until a serious remonstrance could as likely to be finished in 1860 as at an earlier peri-

Allowing this time for its completion, we will then stand towards it in this position. The distance from Goldsboro' to Beaufort will not vary much from that a population which by that time may fairly be set where he put up. down at twelve thousand-business facilities, conrived from other works, and an invaluable river comnunication with the interior. On the side of Beaufort will be the single, but inestimable advantage of a splendid port, easy of access, and with a depth of water sufficient for any purpose whatever.

Will our advantages of various kinds be suffici of Beaufort, and enable us to retain and augment our trade without suffering any important diversion who produced it; and the people will hold them ac- by the construction of a Railroad to that point ?_ isnez of his native district.

Of what great practical value, for years, nay India trade, fourteen feet as good as forty, and it is hardly possible that that great City could expect

seems to us hardly fair for a man to claim to be of ather people sending one down there, will not give an organization and not with it—to receive its honors and preferments and yet thwart its objects.—

island occupies, and must continue to occupy a promi-inent position among the topics which engage the

We are no friends of Fillbusteriess, or of any other species of lawlessness, disguised under whatever name; but we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that the present position of things in Cuba, affecting as it does, our commerce, and the rights of our cit- with it, and says that had such a statement been the countenance and support of the people. It would mails and passengers be landed as heretofore. be preposterous to expect it.

On receiving the President's Message, every person naturally turned first to that portion of it having reference to the late Cuban difficulties. How far that reference is satisfactory, is another question; Mangum and Weller, on the subject of a disputed and one which we do not propose to discuss at this seat in that body from Kentucky. Mr. Mangum for it will die when that day arrives. time; but one thing at least, is certain, and that is, talked as though he felt sore and ill-natured on acthat even the President, disposed as he has apparenttount of the result of the recent Presidential elecly been, to take part against Purser Smith and Mr.

Mr. Weller replied that Mr. Mangum's parbills from the Senate were read the first time. Law, even to demanding the removal of the former, ty, during the late election, had attempted a system A Bill is now before the Legislature of this State, providing for the incorporation of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, being simply an extension of the Central Railroad from Goldsboro' to extension of the Central Railroad from Goldsboro' to tain General, in refusing to allow passengers and the The Senator from North Carolina was about to go Beaufort, via Newbern. The capital of the Compa- mail to be landed in certain cases, has been "for a ny is to be \$800,000, and the Bill provides for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this time to repent of his past political errors. The Sen-Relaigh and Caston Railroad (\$400,000) together Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, (\$400,000,) together such a prohibition; and has been made the subject holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." with \$25,000 in the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, of a serious remonstrance at Madrid." Now, here is and \$75,000 in the Fayetteville and Western Plank the case of a mere Satrap of Spain, in a distant detowns through which the Road runs, to subscribe to the commerce and the citizens of the United States, its stock. This bill, we presume, will pass, since it and persisting in his wrong, and this wrong submitcontemplates no increase of the liabilities of the ted to by the United States Government until a remonstrance can be made to the Court of Madrid, while, in the meantime, our commerce is interrupted, considered by Mr. Fillmore, totally irresponsible, and at full liberty to do as he pleases. The Governor General of Cuba certainly appears to possess more power than the Government by which he is deputed, since he can do things without fear of resistance, or even remonstrance, which would not be submitted to for an hour, if done directly by the Spanish Govern-

> To say that men like Canedo can, at any time, act n the arbitrary and capricious manner which he has done in the case of Purser Smith and the various mail steamers which have been prevented from landing their mails and passengers, and that these wrongs will be patiently submitted to by the United States, in each case of the kind, until it can be made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid," would be to say what no one who will look at the matter coolly will believe. It is true that Caneand injury which have already been sustained, or does it afford any guarantee against similar occurrences in the future.

How many such affairs would it take to rouse the people of this place, and carried forward every feeling in the United States that could not be repressbe made at Madrid, and the pleasure of the home government of Spain be ascertained in the premises? thousands and tens of thousands, and place it beyond the power of Spain to retain the Island, or of any government to guarantee its possession to her. She must adopt some other system if she would retain ved at New York on the 5th inst. She brings no her hold upon " the gem of the Antilles.

Hon. William R. King, The Vice President elect, arrived here last evening, of

Mr. King looks to be in much better hea'th than w had been led to suppose, from the rumours which had ists, who were hourly expected to attack Tampico. been affoat in regard to him. Indeed, he looked comparatively well, and in fine spirits-pleased to see his and courteous manners.

during a part of the evening. It is hoped that in the

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

An article in the Fayetteville Observer, of Thursday, 2d instant, headed "The Coal Mines-Impor tant Projects to Fayetteville," has called our attention to a series of projects to which we would direct that of our readers, or, at least, such of them as have not already examined the matter. It is, of course, known that the people of Charles-

ton have projected a Road from that city to intersect the Wilmington and Manchester Road at or near Darlington. The name of this proposed work is-The North Eastern Railroad. It is also known that another Road-the Cheraw and Darlington-is in tended to meet this Road at its intersection with the Manchester Road, and continue the line to Cheraw, with the intention to extend it to the Deep River Coal Mines in Chatham county, N. C. Such a project has certainly been discussed in the Charleston papers,

pose. We quote the language of the Observer to show the part which this work is expected to contribute to the success of this Charleston project; and also, in forming a link in the Metropolitan route,

It is said that the Creecent City affair has been against him by the Cuban authorities of having sympathised with, and been a medium of communication between the disaffected Cubane and their confederates in New York, having been received by the Cap-

izens, is so anomalous in its character, and so well promptly made in answer to the charge, no difficulcalculated to stir up the angry feelings of our population, as to render a lengthened existence of such a He has accordingly given orders that the Crescent state of affairs a practicable impossibility; and no City and Purser Smith be allowed all the privileges administration could assent to it, and hope to receive of the port that they before possessed, and that her

We find nothing beyond the usual routine in the proceedings of Congress on Monday last. Some into retirement, where, he hoped, he would have

which assembled in the Senate Chamber, at 12 o'clock. Walter F. Leake, was elected President, nounce in this week's paper, the election of a Democratic United States Senator from this State. We regret to say that our hopes, and the hopes and reasonable expectations of the Democratic party of the State are still unrealized. Until this question is de-

an immense number of projects of Internal Improvement, involving an additional State debt of three or four millions of dollars, are before the Legislature. assistance may be considered indispensable to the

salvation of the interest which the State already holds in these works. The Cape Fear and Deep of the principles of my party, and that, too, in the River Navigation is a case in point. The defeat of Free Suffrage is a matter which cannot awake other feelings than those of regret, since it is evidently the desire of the people that this

upon the subject were anxious for its passage, in order to put an end to all agitation and turmoil arising

from its discussion. We publish to-day, from the Raleigh Standard, the first of a series of articles upon the subject of Common Schools, directed to the Legislature by our will go further, and say, that while it-is the very former correspondent "Long Creek," who, we presume, is generally known to be T. H. Williams, Esq., of this county, a gentleman who has paid as much attention to the subject as any person in the State, thanged by Congress.

The operations of the Land and Indian Offices and the Naintervene, and many difficulties be met and overmails, passengers, etc., can be landed as formerly; but and exhibits an acquaintance with it equal, if not

> Democratic members are unusually well dressed, much better indeed than the Whigs, at whose expense they wear new suits, won on the Presidential

OJ-JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the distinguished Trage dian, died a few days since, on a Steamboat between last. He was peculiarly celebrated in the characters A few such affairs would make Filibusters by the of Richard III., Sir Edward Mortimer, Shylock,

> The Steamer Empire City from Havana, arrinews of interest.

Mexico.-The Schr. Mary Ellen, from Tampico, of a formidable revolution having broken out in the State of Tamaulipas. The city of Victoria, the capital of the State, was in possession of the revolution-

friends, and communicating pleasure by his affable ces during the Mexican war, and George Wilkins Kendall, Esq., of the N. O. Picayune, equally well known in every way. Mr. Kendall dropped into band of music was on service in front of the Hotel, during a part of the evening. It is hoped that in the Spring Mr. King can and will make us a longer visit, service the numerous expeditions, and suffered the innuman, for one moment, doubts either the patriotism band of music was on service in front of the Hotel, our office for a few minutes to look at our exchanwhen a more fitting reception can be given him, and merable hardships which he has done. If any man or the intelligence of either of the great political parhe will have a better opportunity to mix with the cit- has seen things all around in a general way, certainly that man is Kendall. They were left over for a and the only difference consists in the means employfew hours, by the failure of the Boat to connect with ed to attain that end. Patriotism, allow me to say, I have often thought is a word little understood by

Arrival of the Europa.-Three Days Later from NEW YORK, Dec. 2nd .- The steamer Europa has

arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 20th ult, and 68 passengers.

ENGLAND.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice in Parliament of an amendment fully austaining free trade.

The Duke of Wellington was buried with great pomp on the 18th. West India mail steamer La Plata had arrived at Southampton. The captain and eight of the crew had died of fever during the passage.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, the eminent English Catholic, had died at Rome.

A treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, dated May 10th, had been sublished.

The steamer Victoria, for St. Petersburgh, had

letter from Mexico to the 12th ultimo. The unt of the National Guard at Tamaulipas

The bill to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools passed its third reading, and is now a law; and the bill to amend an set of 1834, concerning Common Schools, passed its third reading.

Bill to charter the Charlotte and Cheraw Plank Road Company passed its third reading; so also did the Chapel. Hill and Durhamville, and the Lumberton and Fayetteville Plank Road bills.

The Free Suffrage bill was read the first time in the Senate, and, without debate, was lost, by the following yets.

ry, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Bunting, Caldwell, Can-nady, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Wesley Jones, Kerr, Lillington, McDowell, McMillan, Murchison, Person, Shaw, Speight, Steele, Thomas, Ward, Washington, Watson, and Withers

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Bynum, Cowper. Hoke, T. F. Jones, Kelly, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell. Mur-ray, Palmer, Richardson, Thompson, Willey, Woodn, and Joyner-16.

RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1852. present at the meeting of the Electoral College, which assembled in the Senate Chamber, at 12 o'-

State are still unrealized. Until this question is decided, no efficient progress in the other business of the session need be looked for.

my warmest thanks for the unmerrical composition of the my warmest thanks for the unmerrical composition of the provide the provided in selecting me to preside over your honorable body. To say that I do not feel proud of the honor you have now conferred, would be to indulge a peurile and an unworthy af-It will be seen from the communications of our fectation, unbecoming the occasion, and altogether reliable and attentive Raleigh Correspondent, that at variance with the emotions of my bosom. At no period, since my entering into public life, have I been called upon to address an audience, political or otherwise, in which I labored under as great a de-No such extensive schemes stand any chance at present. Some additional assistance may, perhaps, be knowing what to say, than how to say it,—a feeling given to works already commenced, and where such I know you and each of you, and those around, ca more properly appreciate than I describe. While I have been ever ready, under any and un-

der all occasions, to stand forth the humble advocate hour of their greatest need, now the battle having been fought and the victory won, I feel no disposi tion to include in any, the slightest remark, that may be calculated to wound the feelings of the most sensitive gentleman present. Yes, in the language change should be made, and even those indifferent of our distinguished political leader, "with the man of noble, high-minded and generous impulse, the hour of victory is always the hour of magnanimity;" and, gentlemen, I need not say that such I know are

element that sustains the vessel of State, great care should be taken that the excesses of party feeling should be restrained within proper limits. least its malevolence should generate a spray and bewilder the pilot's course, and end in the whole ship's crew.

ples. We have met each other before the proper 11. quorum, and then and there entered into our respec- 12. tive views of governmental policy; and I now congratulate you and each of you, and I congratulate the American people, upon the verdict which we are this day to record. They, the jurors of the respec-tive vicinages, have declared, in thunder tones too 18. loud to be unheard, as well as too significant to be misunderstood, that the principles of Democracy as handed down to us from our political fathers, are the principles best calculated to make us a great, a prosperous and a happy people. We have now met to record that verdict by selecting men known to entertain the principles which the majority of the Freemen of North Carolina have endorsed. Yes, we have here assembled, and organized ourselves into an Internal College and in the presence of this array. ellectoral College; and in the presence of this array of intelligence and respectability, we are about to cast our vote for a President and Vice President of arrived at New Orleans on the 4th instant and the United States; an important political right—a right, while it illustrates both the theory and practical operation of our government, proclaims to the world that the American Democracy, rightly understood, does not consist, (as has been falsely charged) in every man's governing himself, but in every man's having the right to choose his own Governor.

Og-We notice at the Washington Hotel, the names of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, well known for his services during the Mexican war, and George Wilkins of Gen. Persifer Mexican war, and George Wilkins governor and governed. American Democracy has s much to fear from extreme equality as from mark ties; the patriotism of both looks to the as well as to the preservation of a common country those who are most noisy in its commendation. That is not patriotism which, by overlooking the means, has an eye single only to the end, even though that end should be national aggrandizement. No national elevation should ever be pursued at the expense of national character. Justice, the love of right, the practice of right, for right's sake,—these should always characterize the intercourse of nations, as well as of individuals. We should never forget, in the language of the inspired pensman, "that righteous-ness exalteth a nation;" and I verily believe, that any parture therefrom will in due time receive its meited retribution. A man has the natural right to the fruits of his

A man has the natural right to the truits of his own industry; but he has no right to appropriate to his own use the industry of another. So it is with a nation—it has a national right to improve its own condition, but it has no right to secure its own aggrandisement at the expense of another. Such has never been the course of the American people, nor of the who anatistic the American people, nor They have always, in the language of the Sage of the Hermitage, "asked nothing but what is right, neither will they ever submit to anything that is

to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, has never yet gone so far as to be ready to embark upon a crusade for the wild world's freedom; and upon a crusade for the wild world's freedom; and while it deeply sympathises for the oppressed of all nations, it never will "quit its own to stand upon to do than can be done. You may rest assured, that the present General Assembly will be in session on the first day of January 1852. foreign land." No, it stands inflexibly opposed to the wild sway of popular passion,—to the lust of conquest, and to the intense cravings of hot blood for lawless gratification. Such is "Fouerism," "Agranianism," "Fanny Wrightism;" but it is anything else, than the Democracy we have enforced. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say to you, that the march of our principles are onward; but victory to does not always drop like ripe fruit into the lap of lawless are on the lawless are on the lap of lawless are on the lawless are on the lap of lawless are on the lawl

DEAR JOURNAL—My letter of yesterday being variety, I could not give you any notes of but ess done in the Legislature, without boreing you aders. Mr. Joyner, on yesterday, reported ect of fishing, that the committee, upon exam he introduced a bill to regulate fishing-imp from the same committee, on behalf of the min of said committee, made an able report, sho of said committee, made an able report, snowin that legislation, fixing a lay day, was not only at surd, by power which he believed was not vested that body. He showed that Sundays were only vi lated in cases of necessity—that it often happened that the strong winds, for a week, prevented fishing and when an opportunity offered, it must of necessity.

Mr. M'Millan introduced a bill for the better On yesterday, in the House, Mr. Ellis introduce a bill to establish the county of Wilson. The Ca Fear and Deep River bill was under discussion an hour or two; also, to day, being amended, w out being put on its final passage. In the House day, the bill to incorporate the North Carolina at Atlantic Railroad Company passed its third reading an involuntary authors of appleases. causing an involuntary outburst of applause.

To-day in the Senate, the bill to increase the Car

To-day in the Senate, the bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington passed its third time. It was amended on its second reading yesterday, by reducing the additional amount asked for, from \$600,000 to \$250,000.

Mr. M'Millan introduced a bill to improve the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South West Branch of New River, in the County of the South River, in the County of the South River, in the County of the South River, in the Sou

Two ballotings were had for Senator to-day.

Dobbin received first, 75, and then 76. Mr. San lers received at one time, 33 votes-Mr. Shepard 2 Mr. T. F. Jones introduced a bill in relation to town of Elizabeth City. Gulick is Great number of strangers in the City. Gulick is

appointed to carry the vote of the State to Washing

RALEIGH, Dec. 3, 1852. DEAR JOURNAL.-The Free Suffrage bill was reject ed in the Senate to-day. Mr. Brogden, of Wayne against Free Suffrage before it was killed. He spok for half an hour, earnestly urging the importance the amendment. It was lost by the casting vote

the Speaker. The vote stood:
FOR THE BILL. - Messrs. Albritton. Arendell, B row, Berry, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Bunting, Cal well, Cannady, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, Wesley Jones, Kerr, Lil lington, McDowell, McMillan, Murchison, Person

Shaw, Speight, Steele, Thomas, Ward, Washingto, Watson, Withers and Willey—33. [Whigs in italics AGAINST THE BILL.—Messrs. Edwards. (Speaker Albright, Bynum, Cowper, Gilmer, T. F. Jones, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, McClesse, Mitchell, Palmer, Parks Richardson, Thompson, and Woodfin-16. [Demo Wm. J. Clarke, present incumbent, was elect

Comptroller on first ballot—having received 95 vote Wm. H. Battle, Esq , was elected Judge of the S preme Court on the second ballot; B. F. Moore at ohn H. Bryan running against him. Mr. Washington presented the statement of th Merchants' Bank of Newbern; ordered to be printed relation of the Control of the Contr

cate occ and teer were consisting like were government was ing ta s

Ing li, a sur ed li, a sur ed ash in the three stay on s was the ging mid whi sail sail the tere rea rea see ing each ha for der dar me alo and the we we

Mr. Joyner introduced a resolution providing for he payment of iron used in repairing the Gast The Cape Fear and Deep River bill still linger before the House, consuming a great deal of the tim Nothing done besides in the House to-day, unless t

vote for Supreme Court Judge, Comptroller, a take the yeas and nays on propositions to vote Mr. Boyd, dem., from the Committee on Senato rial Districts, reported that the committee could not

agree on the fifty districts, and he would submit. o the part of a portion of the committee, a plan,

1. Pasquotank, Perquimans. 28. Granville. Camden, Currituck.
Gates, Chowan.
Washington, Tyrrell, and 31. Alamanco. 32. Chatham. 33. Randolph, Montgomer 34. Richmond, Moore. 36. Guilford.
37 Caswell.
38. Rockingham.
39. Mecklenburg.
40. Cabarrus, Stanly.
41. Rowan, Davic. Beaufort. 42. Davidson. Green, Lenoir. 45. Wilkes, Irideii, Alexander 46. Burke, M'Dowell, Cale well, Watanga. 47. Lincoln, Gaston, Catawbe 48. Rutherford, Cleavland. 49. Bumcombe, Hende so Madison, Yaney. 50. Cherokee, Macon, Ha Wake.

Franklin

RALEIGH, Dec. 4th, 1852. In my letter, giving an account Mr. Shaw is represented as opof the "Fish Bill." Mr. posed to the repeal of the law; he advocated, with ability, the repeal of the law, to prevent the obstruc-The two Houses will assemble in the House of

Commons on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, to count the vote for Governor. The Free Suffrage bill was re-considered in the Mr. Berry introduced a similar bill in the Senate

to-day, but at the suggestion of Mr. G. W. Caldwell, withdrew it for the present. Mr. T. F. Jones introduced a bill for the relief Sheriffs and Jailors. As the law now stands, if it lebtor escapes the prison, the Sheriff is liable for his lebts. Mr J.'s bill releases this liability, unless

can be proved that the Jailor or Sheriff was care

Mr. M'Millan introduced a bill to incorporate the Neuse Canal Company, in Onslow county.

The bill to incorporate the N. C. State Agricultural Society passed its third reading in the Senate. The bill to establish a Bank at Plymouth, was reected on its second reading in the Senate, by a ve

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to incorporate the French Broad Railroad Company Mr. Bynum introduced a bill in relation to trials in capital cases. The bill to establish the county of Warm Springs, was rejected on its second reading. Mr. M Cleese introduced a bill in relation to wills, deeds of trust, sale, and trust.

A balloting was had for U. S. Senator-Mr. Dobbin received 75 votes; Mr. Rayner 30; Mr. Saunders 35; Mr. Shepard 5. After this ballot, Mr. Saunders asked that his name should be withdrawn. It is now believed Mr. Dobbin will be elected or the next ballot. He may be, but " from the lights now before me." I am confident he will not. It i much to be regretted that our friends, with a clear majority of two on joint ballot, should not unite and elect James C. Dobbin, the cloquent and well-tried

Mr. Lockbart, of Northampton, was granted leave of absence from and after to-day, till next Friday. Mr. McIntire submitted a plan in the House, for 50 natorial districts, which will be printed.

A statement of the condition of the Bank of Cape Fear, was presented to the House to-day.

The bill protecting Stock in the Mountain Ranges, passed three times in the House.

Several of the Electors are yet in the City. Our old friend, Rencher, looks exceedingly well, and he has lost nothing in appearance, from his long service in the political field.

To-night eight weeks ago, the Legislature assembled.

DEAR JOURNAL-Mr. Rayner came within two votes of being elected Senator to-day, over James C. Dobbin! Saunders voted for Burton Craig; Watlike ripe fruit into the lap of must be vigilance, organizated effort to secure it.

Saunders said on Saturday, self-respect would prevent him voting for Mr. Dobbin, so long as there was vent him voting for Mr. Dobbin, so long as there was Proceeded to east the vote of the N. Piches, for President, and KING; for Vice President, of the timenes applause.

This letter too long for your interest with their party to-day, Mr. Dobbin would have been elected. I am not much surprised at Gen. Saunders' position—he has claimed to be dictator; but, failing to accomplish his sinister designs, he make the party to-day. With a look of defance, he says

the better re f Onslow count Ellis introduce son. The Car mended, wit In the House t h Carolina ar s third reading applause. rease the Car of Wilmingto ed on its secon ditional amo

n the County tor to-day. My 6. Mr. Saun Mr. Shepard 26 relation to t City. Gulick i

to improve th

Dec. 3, 1852. bill was reject en, of Wayn g in favor of lled. He spol e importance casting vote Arendell, Bar

Bunting, Cald-ingham, Drake chison, Person d. Washington higs in italics rds. (Speaker, Palmer. Parks -16. [Demo nt. was electe

eceived 95 votes Judge of the Su-B. F. Moore and tatement of th ed to be printed providing for g the Gasto bill still lingers eal of the time

o-day, unless t mptroller, an ttee on Senate nittee could no ould submit, o tee, a plan,

ourg. , Stanly. mry, Yadkin. Iridell, Alexande M'Dowell, Cald Watauga. Gaston,Catawbord, Cleavland. on, Yaney. e, Macon, Hay Hende sor ackson.

c. 4th, 1852. ing an account resented as op-dvocated, with at the obstructhe House of clock, to count nsidered in the

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w stands, if a is liable for his bility, unless it eriff was carecorporate the nty. tate Agriculin the Senate. outh, was re-

Bynum in-

capital cases. arm Springs, leeds of trust, ballot, Mr. e withdrawn. be elected on l not. It is with a clear not unite and ad well-tried

ranted leave next Friday. House, for 50 ed. Bank of Cape tain Ranges, City. Our well, and he

is long serthe ten days have more in ression on ature assem-

Dec., 1852. within two er James C. raig; Wat-bsent. Mr. would pre-ns there was ; but when-n elect Dob-Watson had bbin would sed at Gen. be dictator;

and we say, the party has never forsaken him—and they would have him know, that there are other men who have done yeoman's work for the cause of the great Democratic party—Dobbin is one of that number: and I am only sorry his name is up for Senator, to excite the jealousy of men. in whom, we did hope, a better principle prevailed. I still believe Mr. Dobbin will be elected. If he is not, and a Whig is, the curse of the Democracy of this State will rest.

A very Old Mule.—We noticed some months ago

the curse of the Democracy of this State, will rest upon the heads of such influential men of the party, through whose treachery he may be defeated.

The vote by which the Plymouth Bank bill was defeated on Saturday, was reconsidered to-day, and was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to appropriate \$3,-500,000 for purposes of internal improvements—to complete the Central Road West, to connect at Knoxwille, Tenn.; East, from Goldsboro' to Beaufort; to be applied to the Deep River Navigation improve-ment; to Nag's Head Inlet; to the improvement of Yadkin and Watauga Rivers, &c.;—money to be raised by sale of the State Bonds, redeemable in 30 years, bearing interest at 6 per cent. This is emphatically the Omnibus bill of the session, and will

not pass.

Blue Ridge, Charleston and Chattanooga Railroad bill passed third time.
In the House, the Committee on Internal Improve-

ments reported a bill authorizing the union of Greenville, Roanoke and Petersburg Railroad. Mr. Carmichael introduced a bill to incoporate the Salisbury, Mocksville and Wilkesboro' Plank

Road Company.

Mr. Corbett introduced a bill to incorporate the Merchauts' and Planters' Bank in Wilmington.— The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation bill is before the House yet; it was taken up to-day, read third time, and laid on the table. The Senate, at 12 o'clock, repaired to the House

of Commons, and, "according to law," proceeded to count the vote for Governor; when it appeared that Governor Reid's majority is 5,564!

The Free Suffrage bill, which was reconsidered in

the House on Saturday, was taken up to-day and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject, reported a bill to restrict in part fishing in Albemarle Sound, and recommended its passage.

RALEIGH, Dec. 7. 1852. DEAR JOURNAL—Mr. Berry introduced in the Sente to-day a bill to amend the Constitution of North (arolina; being the same one passed at the last session. A great deal of unnecessary debate ensued. A r. Joyner contending that the bill was out of order-the Chair deciding otherwise, and his decision sustained by the Senate. No vote was taken on it. but on to-morrow it will receive its death blow.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill to pay witnesse

in Brunswick. Mr. Murchison a bill to incorporate the Upper Little River Navigation Company. The engrossed bill from the House of Commons relating to the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company, was read the first time in the Senate Hon. W. H. Battle's resignation as a Judge of the Superior Court was read before the Senate, together with his acceptance of the Supreme Court Judgeship In the House, the bill for the recovery of debts

from non-resident debtors passed second time. Mr. Blow introduced a memorial from citizens of Pitt. Mr. Dortch a bill to incorporate Goldsboro' Normal School. Mr. Reid, of Duplin, a bill to incorporate the Duplin Plank Road Company. Mr. Er win a bill to improve County Prisons, and to estab-lish Houses of Correction. Mr. McIntyre a bill to incorporate the Robeson and Richmond Plank Road

Company.

Not until a U. S. Senator is elected will much bu siness be done. I have never witnessed a deeper indignation than now exists with the Democratic party proper. One man seeks the office of Senator, and is told that another is preferred. Becoming enraged he swears he'll stab and wound, if he cannot kill, the main party; and, true to his instinct, he changes his opinion on the great land question, makes converts, and thus keeps off an important election. He has written and preached his funeral (political) discourse for the present ; -- his pride is wounded, and he cares not who sinks so he swims.

Terrible Storm in the Mediterranean. Shipwrecks and Loss of Life-Narrow Escape

U. S. Sloop of War St. Louis-Suffering of her Officers and Crew. letter to the American Consul at Malta, communiand 21st of October. In the harbor of Tripoli sixteen vessels and five aebecks were driven ashore and went to pieces, and eight or nine lives lost. On the coast seven other vess ls were wrecked. A Turkish coast seven other vessels were wrecked. A Turkish late messsage, recommends the adoption of some brig, with a valuable cargo, and fifty passengers, was measure calculated to relieve the State from her present likewise lost. The dead bodies, as well as the cargo, were subsequently pillaged by the Arabs, but the Governor General had despatched a strong force to which we are not paying one dollar of the accruing of Common Schools to the wants and condition of our arrest the ringleaders, and to demand the stolen interest, nor will our revenues enable us to do so.

A VERY OLD MULE.—We noticed some me that an old mule, the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, had been stolen from Worsley village, and after a few weeks' absence had been fortunately recovered. This aged creature, believed to be between [90] and 100 years old, has, after working almost a century, been at length "turned out to grass" upon the moss, and is decribed by those who have seen him, to be "as lively as a cricket." The mule's great age is well authenticated, for Mr. Brotherton, M. P., can remember some fifty years ago to have seen it on the Bridgewater estate, and it was then known as the "old mule;" and a carter who died some months ago. aged 80 years, could remember working the animal above sixty years since. It is of a very diminutive size, and we hope it is now to enjoy green pasture and fresh water, freed from toil, for the remainder of its protracted existence. - Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

GOLD DOLLARS AND PAPER DOLLARS .- A discus

sion is going on as to whether small notes are needed in a healthful currency. Referring to this subject the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"We allude to the matter only to correct the apprehension sometimes entertained that small notes make small change more abundant. This we think a mistake. As no one asks for notes of a less denomination than one dollar, of course the fractions of a dollar are made neither searcer nor plentier by the dollar are made neither scarcer nor plentier by the use of paper dollars. As to gold dollars, there is no scarcity of them. They may be obtained in almost any desired amount at any of the specie-paying banks, and at the mint by millions if desired. Then why have depreciated and doubtful small notes? We see no necessity for them."

EMIGRATION ACROSS THE PLAINS .- We find the following statistics of emigration across the Plains, in a Sacramento paper. It includes those parties who had left the Missouri river prior to June 6th:—Men 16,362, women 3,242, children 4,266, wagons 5,325, hogs 1, horses 6,538, mules 4,686, cattle 59,392, sheep 10. 523, turkeys 150. Among the emigrants were three brothers named Patterson, from Jackson county, Mis souri, who had driven through fifteen hundred head of sheep, four hundred head of cattle, and twenty wagons. The latter were freighted with provisions, &c., for the Mormons at Salt Lake Valley. Their bill amounted to the handsome sum of \$11,000.

EXECUTIVE PARDON.—We understand that a par don has been received from Gov. Reid, of W. W. Boyd, from the remainder of the term of imprisonment imposed for the killing of Col. Martin J. Pick-ett. The pardon is to take effect on the 10th inst., and thus remits about 94 months' imprisonment.

Fay. Observer.

Rall Road Bridge over the Great Pee Dee. A company of undertakers, from the north, has just arrived to commence erecting the columns to support Schools, and burthened the property of her citizens the bridge over the Great Pee Dee, at a point about with taxes to maintain it, should she be looked upon

tion to the Great Pee Dee, to be put in operation first. If so, the immense trade of the Pee Dee country will flow into the lap of the North Carolina city.

Marion Star.

ANOTHER PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND -It will be seen that the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company has declared its first Dividend of six per cent. March latt for \$12,000 and in Sept. opened 8 miles of the Road. The dividend is made from the receipts at the Bridge since April 1st and from the Road since Sept. A surplus of several hundred dollars is left on hand. The subscribed capital is \$29,600; though further conditional subscriptions will be realized as Officers and Crew.

M. J. Gaines, Esq., U. S. Consul at Tripoli, in a at the Bridge since April 1st and from the Road since letter to the American Consul at Malta, communicates the particulars of a terrible hurricane which occurred on the Mediterranean on the 19th, 20th, further conditional subscriptions will be realized as the road progresses .- Fay. Observer.

PUBLIC DEBT OF ARKANSAS.—The Governor, in his financial embarrassment. He says:
"We owe a debt of more than \$2,000,000, upon

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of
Commons of North Carolina:

Of the many important subjects that will doubtless
engage your deliberations the present session, none I
m sure is more entitled to your undivided attention
ban that of popular Education

than that of popular Education.

This subject appeals to the liberal spirit, warm approval and hearty co-operation of every citizen of the State, but its claims to your care and patronage are beightened by your twofold character of citizen and legislator. The full weight and responsibility of this high position I hope you duly appreciate. Your authoritative influence over the most valuable interest of a great State—the primary education of her people, invests your new relations to this subject with increased interest and with deep and lasting responsibility.

In addressing you a few suggestions upon the im-

In addressing you a few suggestions upon the importance of your early attention to this subject I hope not to be considered vain by expression the belief that they will receive your anxious attention. The members of the Legislature of 48-9 read with deep interest the address of an intelligent and benevolent lady

afford, for developing, strengthening, training, and moralizing the mind of children, and of implanting those great principles of virtue, knowledge, patriotism and religion, which gurantee their future usefulness to moralizing the mind of children, and of implanting those great principles of virtue, knowledge, patriotism and religion, which gurantee their future usefulness to society, and happiness to themselves. This is of two kinds—Elemental and Scientific. The former relates more particularly to the instruction of the popular mind, and hence comes more directly under the control of the Government. By the 'constitution of our nature the begining of our education or use of its instrumentalities, are intrusted to parents, who are necessarily the first teachers of children. Every sparent adopts a system of instruction in learning its child to stand—to walk—to talk, and to distinguish objects by names, which not only requires an exercise of the senadopts a system of instruction in learning, and stand—to walk—to talk, and to distinguish objects by names, which not only requires an exercise of the senses of hearing, seeing and feeling, but to a consideration ble degree the faculties of the mind are employed.—

These are first lessons in education impressed upon the mind by the care, affection and fidelity of parents.

The government is here prohibited from any direct participation, except when divising a public education; participation, except when divising a public education is all system, the same instruction is not imparted by considering and educating every girl attendant as a future mother, and every boy as an elector, juror, cities and father, thereby becomming the right kind of the sub-tand and a sincere Christian. If any consideration could lesson the grief of his afflicted family, it would be to know that it is shared by the whole community. sidering and educating every girl attendant as a fu-ture mother, and every boy as an elector, juror, citi-zen and father, thereby becomming the right kind of instructors in return. This then brings the whole sub-ject matter of primary education under the supervis-ion of the government, and for this it should be held responsible. Every child has a right to claim an edu-cation as a legacy from the State government, and ball cation as a legacy from the State government, and hole t blameable for every case of omission, and to a great legree responsible for the misery, degration and erim of ignorance. From the time, therefore, the Legisla.

The delay in getting iron to the Great Pee Dee.

The delay in getting iron to the Great Pee Dee.

The delay in getting iron to finish the western portion of the Great Pee Dee.

The delay in getting iron to finish the western portion of the Great Pee Dee.

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The delay in getting iron to finish the western portion to the Great Pee Dee.

The delay in the finish the system now in the state ment as a public system, but actually paralised and rendered hopeless the efforts of private enterprise to promote its success. Obtaining no perfection, its exis-tence only serves to excuse individual exertion and prevent the encouragement of private Schools. Alive to every scheme of speculation where wealth or personal interest can be advanced, our people have never tion to induce them to lay hold with an appreciative the efficiency of the system, and exalt our primary schools to a rank among the first in the State. If public sentiment could be awakened up to the subject—new light spread abroad—the indifference of parents removed, and all who are interested in the promotion of education engaged in the work, then we might soon

the hands of Captish Bickots, as was precedented and was proved perfect in all her arrangements by the projector, Commodore Stockton. Jealousy of the Commodore on the part of his associates in the navy, or some other equally creditable motive, has induced them to "improve" apon all the machinery of the most perfect ship of war ever built, both in her re-comstruction, and the original building, after the San Jacinto. The consequence is that our navy is disgrated by a couple of abortions in the ahape of steam propellers, that show us to be just now far behind all other nations in the construction of this class of vessels.

The Slave trade and Brazil.—Extract of a letter from a ship at Rio: "The Brazilian government has made a request to Great Britain to withdraw their cruisers from their coast, as they wish to have the suppression of the slave trade in their own hands, for which purpose they have ordered six man-of-war steamers to be built in England. On the 1st of January next it is expected that the first steamboat will sail from Para to the Upper Amazon to inaugurate the important navigation of that river."

Wholesale Procedures are to make the many of the late in the navy, of the late in the navy is disgrated by a couple of abortions in the ahape of steam propellers, that show us to be just now far behind all other nations in the construction of this class of vessels.

The Slave trade in the navy is disgrated by a couple of abortions in the construction of the steam of the steam of the late of the

est the address of an intelligent and benevolent lady of the North upon the condition of the poor insane of the State, and manifested an encouraging spirit by appropriating sufficiency to build an Asylum. A native citizen, in a more humble way, is now ambitious of contributing to an equally philanthropic object and of pressing its importance upon the attention of the members of the present Legislature.

By education is meant the proper use of those instruments of knowledge which the elements of science afford, for developing, stienghlbening, training, and Champion. Superintendent of the Work, who was drowned at Jones' Falls, and not Mr. Clegg, as reported in some of the papers.—Commercial.

Spts. Turp. 1 25 a FEATHERS, Per pound, ... 00 a FLOUR, per barrel.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. Dec. 2-Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, from New York, t Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Barque Reindeer, Franklin, from New York, to Pierce & Nelson.

3-Brig David Duffell, Zoll, from New York, to George

Dec. 4—Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, from New 1 ork, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

5—Brig Albert Adams, Snow, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lime.

Brig Wanderer, Mooers, from Martinique via St. Thomas, in ballast, to J. & D. Meltae & Co. Died, on the 1st inst., of consumption, on the passage from St. Thomas to this place, Mr. A. F. PALLER, of Hollowell, Me., passenger.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks. Dec. 6.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 70 passagers. Charleston, with 70 passengers.

Dec. 6—Brig Kate Heath, Bennett, from Bermuda, in ballast, to Miles Costin. Experienced heavy weather; sprung manimast and bowsprit, lost part of sails and rigging, and leaking.

Schr. Joseph Ann, Johnson, from Little River, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

7—Steamer Royan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J.
Lutterloh.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C.
Worth; with boat Telegraph in tow.
Schr. Purse, Pigott, from Onslow county, to DeRosset &
Brown; with corn and potatoes.
Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Onslow co., to DeRosset

Sincer Cor. Grahum, Hart, from Faystherith, to T. C.
Shirk, Pinn, Field, from Candon county, to Delicoses
However, with even and patients.
However, with the mean defects.
However, with the mean defects and the second of the second

Wholesale Prices Current. Wrought ... 10 NAVAL STORES OIL, per ga Ground 1 00 Do. dead, .00 a Turkeys, live, 0.70 a Do. dead...75 a RICE, per 100 lbs. Alum..... 00 Liv'l sack, .. 1 25 SOAP, per lb....4 SHINGLES, per M Common, ... 2 50 a Contract, ... 3 50 a STEEL, per lb. German 121 a Best Cast 20 American sheer Best Swede STAVES, per M. W. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a
Ash Head'g.0 00 a
R. O. hhd., dressed,00 90 a 00 00 Do. rough,00 00 SUGAR, per pound New Orleans, . . 51 Porto Rico, ... St. Croix, ... 0 a Loaf, ... 9 a TIMBER, per M. Shipping, ..00 00 a N. E. Rum, ... 31 a 34 TIMBER, per M.
Gin, ... 30 a 33 Shipping, .00 00 a 00 00
Whiskey, rcc...00 a 31 Apple Brandy, 37½ a 55
Peach do. none n 00
MOLASSES, per gall.
Cuba, ... 19½ a 21
New Orleans...00 a 60
MILL SAWS.
Heavy cast steel, 66t., best qual'y a 5 00
Malaga, ... 45 a 60

Nore. -River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, soldin the water are subject to the expense of landing inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to \$1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same exper ses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, \$35 a \$
Spirits Turpentine. do 00 a
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross 00 a
Cotton, per bale, 00 a
Flaxseed, per cask, 00 a
Ground Peas, per bushel, 500 a 7
TO PHILADELPHIA.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, 30 a
Spirits Turpentine, do 00 a
Ground Peas, per bushel, 50 a 7
TO PHILADELPHIA.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, 30 a
Spirits Turpentine, do 0 a
Cround Peas, per bushel, 50 a
Tro DOSTON.
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, 00
Spirits Turputine, 00 a
Spirits Turputine, 00 a Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange. Baltimore...... 1 per cent. | Philadelphia ... 1 per cent | New York ... 1 " " | Virginia ... 1 per cent | Virginia ... 1 " " | Charleston ... 2 " " "

demand, and will be centerably, that he has recently changed his business, and will becomforth-continue at his cold and well-kinewy stand.

It is been a second to the style and firm of C. B. Miller & CO., and hopes to merit a continuance of trade.

It would also say to these indehed to him, that he proposes closing his former business, and respectfully request all those who over him, to come forward and sells the same without further delay.

C. B. Miller — C. B. Mill

mington, \$1 ab a 10, derived; and Ne. 12, and yard.

No. I and White, \$2 50 a 4 50 per 230 lbs.; and Tar, \$2, in yard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Cotton is unchanged, with select of 500 bnles. Flour.—Sales of 12,000 bbls. at 5 a 25 12 for State, and \$5 37 a 5 56 for Southern. Wheat—Sales of 30,000 bushels at 78 a 79 for mixed. Whisky—Sales of 25.000 bushels at 78 a 79 for mixed. Whisky—Sales of 25.000 bushels at 78 a 79 for mixed. Whisky—Sales of 900 bbls. at 25 a 254. Pork—Sales of 1250 bbls. at 418 a 18 25 for mess, and \$15 624 for prime—the market closing bnoyant. Beef—Sales of 400 bbls. at \$13 a 18 50; 100 bbls. prime Obio at \$18 50. Beef Imms—Sales of 800 bbls. at 14 50 a \$15. Hogs—Sales of live hogs at \$7 a 7 75. with a good supply. Bacon—Sales of 150 tierces shoulders at 74 a 84. Lard—Sales of lard, in lots 12 a 13. Butter—Sales of Ohio at 17 a 20. Naval Stores—Sales of \$5,500 bbls. Turpentine at \$3 75 a 4, and 200 bbls. Spirits at 35 a 56 for cash. Coffee—Sales of \$50 bags at \$2 for Rio, and \$11 for Juva. Sugar—Sales of 100 hbds. Muscovade at 42 a 54. Molasses—Sales of 100 hbds. Muscovade at 42 a 54. Molasses—Sales of 100 hbds. New Orleans at 30c, per gallon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Cotton is dall, and all qualities have declined 1-16 a 4d. There were new transactions on the 18th. The sales of the two days were 9,000 bales, of which 14,500 bales were American. Speculators took 6,000 and exporters 200 bales, of which 2,920 bales were American. The quotations are Fair Orleans 64d; Middling 54d.

Brendetuffs.—Wright and Gandy report a continued upward tendency in the Grain market, in consequence of the week weether and floods interfering with farming operations and the light imports. Wheat was active at 2d per 70 lbs. advance, and Flour at 1s. 6d a 2s. advance for the week.—Corn was active at as slight improvement.

Makin quotes an advance in flour for the 3 days of 91., and

Corn was active at a slight improvement.

Makin quotes an advance in flour for the 3 days of 91., and in wheat I a 2d. Philadelphia wheat 7s. a 7s. 6d.; Mixed 6s. 10d. a 7s. 2d. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 25s. 6d. a 26s; Ohio superfine 26s. 6d.; white corn 33s. 4d.; yellow 31s. 3d.; mixed 31s. a 31s. 6d.

Rosin active at 5s. 3d. for common, and 14s. for fine. MULLETS.—50 bble. large size, in Pork barrels. For sale by Dec. 10 M. McINNIS.

WHISKEY.—25 bbls. Ollinus N. O. Whiskey, for sale by Dec. 10 M. MciNNIS. OLD MONONGAHELA.—25 bbls. of that same superior, for sale by M. McINNIS. COFFEE.-50 bags Rio and Laguira, for sale by M. McINNIS. SUGAR .- 20 bbls. Crush and Powdered, for sale by Dec. 10 M. Mc INNIS.

FLOUR.-50 bbls. Canal and Baltimore Flour, for sale by M. McINNIS. FISH ROE. -150 des. For sale by M. McINNIS. CISARS.—Just landed, another lot of Josephine Gift Cigars, which are not surpassed in market and and a variety of other fancy and low priced, at the Fruit Depot.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

CEVERAL valuable men, in the town of Wilmington, well known in that place as the Gause Negroes, viz: Peter, Tom, Joe, Harry, Hector and Horace.

Most of the above are prime young fellows, trained Mill hands, some of them excellent Sawyers; sold for no fault, they can be recommended. Any person disposed to purchase any of these Negroes please address the subscriber, at Gray's Creek P. O. Cumberland County.

JAS. A. BYRNE, Agent for owners.

Dec. 10.

14-tij

At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street. Bacon—No receipts of North Carolina Bacon during the past week, and the marke' is completely bare ;—there is a fair demand for the article, and a lot would readily bring quotations. The stock of Western is good, and sells from

THE RESIDENCE BY THALLY & WHITE

THE underzigned having takes the class HOTELs situated on Front street, immediately superite the Bank of Cape Fear, respectfully informs Travellers and the public generally that they have recently refitted the house throughout, and are now prepared to accommodate Transless and Terminent BOARDERS as the seasable transless and Terminent in Wilmington.

Their Table will at all times be furnished with the best the market angree, and their Res possible with choice Wines and Liquers.

No pains or express will be greated a commodius Omelbut.

In connection with their Heist they have attached a commodius Omelbut.

The special property of the sp

iety was caused for a short time by an official inti-mation from the government of Great Britain that

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and t real objects of the measure have been given both

article of the convention of 1818 is still a matter of ally opened to our commerce.

American fishing vessels within nine

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to the United States and the Oriental Republic of Urutrue construction of the convention, to open all the outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwithwith the Peruvian charge d'affaires relative to the ishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the tering to some extent into the home consumption.— I have the satisfaction to inform you that the These facts were among those which increased the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement

for a consideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coasts of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of willing to freight them on its own account, This inreciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in tention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed illness and death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotia-tion. Pains have been taken to collect the informa-coming daily more common, and making it desirable tion required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with much difficulty. If it venient points on the route between Asia and our Paally acceptable to the two parties, conventions may time to time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the course be reserved.

my last annual message. They remain in an uneasay condition, and a feeling alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appear to exist—tem excludes every idea of distant colonial dependen-This feeling has interfered with the commercial in-tercourse between the United States and the island, propriate naval force to Japan, under the command and led to some acts of which we have a right to of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest complain. But the Captain General of Cuba is clorank known to our service. He is instructed to enthed with no power to treat with foreign govern-ments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any commu-social system which it has pursued for about two nication which he may hold with the agent of a for- centuries. He has been directed particularly to reeign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences. el treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners remedy this evil by allotting to the different tribes dis-(which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed,

there are defects in its construction, and that the are defects in its construction, and that the assured that the United States entertain no designs against Caba; but that, on the contrary. I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the grant with the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard its incorporation into our Union as a very hasardous measure. It would bring into the Carlederacy a population of a different netional stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Maxican Congress of the Convention.

The rejection by the Maxican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Islands against the state of the south; and the might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Maxican Congress of the Convention which had been concolleded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Islands against the state of the south; and the might review the had been concluded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a different section which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Maxican Congress of the Convention against the protection of a different section which

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A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

mation from the government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisher eries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice and the scason of the year second to make it a matter of upperst involved states having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new Confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the extensive shortness of this notice and the season of the year seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance.—
It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provinces in the convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of carry and activated to conclude treaties with the newly-or-carry little and the season of the reaccess of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought property into effect the British interpretation of those provinces in the convention of 1818, in reference to the united States, that we might if we thought property into effect the British interpretation of those provinces in the convention of 1818, in reference to the first and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought property in the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought property in the free access of their commerce to the countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought property in the free access of their commerce to the countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought property in the free access of their countries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought property in the free access of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought property in the friendly notice o Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the ganizedConfederation, or the States composing it.-The delays which have taken place in the formation ere and in London.

of the new government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reatwo governments as to the interpretation of the first son to hope that these vast countries will be eventu

which they had free access twenty-five years after guny, which will be laid before the Senate. Should the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclution convention go into operation, it will open to the sion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Funday, but the just and liberal intention of the Home great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, government, in compliance with what we think the but from which foreign nations have hitherto been

standing this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial further investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those is duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and by the warehousing act it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very lands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should ty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is en-

her sovereignly.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the liberality of her government. Before it was known title would be acknowledged a by her that her These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to have led me to think the movement favorable thorized our charge d'affaires at Lima to announce

on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the British provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they are thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they are thought that they are thought that they are thought that they are the transfer of the Northern than the Northern than the Northern than the transfer of the Northern than the Northern than the Northern than the Northern than the should be embraced in separate conventions. The Pacific, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalemen. The application to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at conis found practicable to come to an agreement mutu- cific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who from be concluded in the course of the present winter. | eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these The control of Congress over all the provisions of specific objects, the general prosperity of our States such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mu-The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in tually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this

purpose of interfering with the commercial corresponding and intercognum between the island and intercognum between the intercognum with bornach of the public business is estimated. Our production and intercognum between the intercognum with foreign convenience and a final measurement of the United States to become the first of the commercial of the state of the control of the c ly increased, both in consequence of our own growth has been happily removed.

Early in the present year official notes were receivand the introduction of many new States into the fam-

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL

W ing those duties upon imported goods which the con-stitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labor of our own citizens. Duties however should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to compete with the foreigner in our own markets, and by this competition to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual

try. Most commercial nations have found it indis-

pensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the ar-nicle is of such a uniform value to weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting requires that they should levy the duty according to the work and of returning to their homes.

The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which the which it is supported false, by reason of which the dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the treasury of the United States a reward of pay which are justly due to them. for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practiced to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the Govern-ment of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irrespon-

home valuation, to prevent these frauds. I would also again call your attention to the fac that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens. For full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our Indian affairs, I respecfully refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with manufactured from it, the consequence of which

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with them have been left in a very unsatisfactory condition. In other parts of our territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected.— of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,0.0 men of which

ficent for their support. This provision, more than any other, it is believed, led to their rejection; and as

below Eagle Pass, which is about two-thirds of the distance along the course of the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the survey is subject to the following proviso:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States farther north of the town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty."

which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations for the supplies required by the habits or necessities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present ad valorem. A certain per centage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indistinguished. Mexico. But as the Department had no exact information as to the amount of provisions and money which remained unexpended in the hands of the commissioner
and surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to continue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means
at their disposal would enable them, or at once to deshand
the Commission. A special messenger has since arrived
from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with
information that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and others employed in the
service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting

the payment, to the officers and agents, of the arrearages of pay which are justly due to them.

I carnestly invite your pompt attention to this subject, and recommend a modification of the terms of the provisors as to enable the Department to use as much of the appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the Government, and to complete the survey of the Rio Ginnde to its mouth.

It will also be proper to make further provision by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico for running and marking the residue of the boundary line between the two countries.

the two countries.

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the in-

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity are the introduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomac to replace those which were destroyed by high water in

Washington.

I commend all these objects, together with the charitable institutions of the Districts, to your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and

But in California and Oregon there has been no recognition by the Government of the exclusive right of the Indians to any of the country. They are therefore mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure of the whites.

The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil by allotting to the different tribes districts of country suitable to their babits of life, and sufficent for their support. This provision, more than Experience has shown, however, that whenever the

the the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to visit. Harana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Captain General, who conferred with him freely on the recent cocurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain General, who conferral to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in cartain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this government even a good presument to the standing the jealousy with which the government of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in cartain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this government even a good presument separation of the separation of the furnish in the opinion of this government even a good presument separation of the separation o

want of Liberia; insparations for an early examination of the tributaries of the liberia, which a recent decree at the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished have commanded my full approbation, and I have no book will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and rescources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce and which, if opened to the industry for the world, will prove an inexhaustable fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestion he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the

nent corps of seamen, and the suggestion he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

Is reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insurbordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September 1850, sholishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or digrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependant upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and ar Juous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy,

ly approve and commend to your consideration; and I also corcur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care. Your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operations of his Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be

seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by \$1,431,696 than for the preceeding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the

rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last

ough in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in propor-tion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless tion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage. In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the niny recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of contermin States or territories; for the preservation and prote from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in Califorma and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional content of the defeated of the content of th

specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own;" for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiences, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have finally been acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of I think it due to the several Executive Departments o

I respectfully recommend them agair to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful experimendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to expresses, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and sedgetions which the cupidity of peculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the panishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall promise, give, or offer te give to any of those officers or clerks a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation to the present day to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and hence of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific counter of a sa

ance of power," yet it is said that we sught to in

for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alledged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and sid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and his oppressor anywhere without the despest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it is indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the pariots who have gone before us, I cannot sdmit it. Men of the Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we empty the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike pundence and a far-seeing windom, looking not merely to the present necessities but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become if "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that t been written in vain for those who can doubt this.—
France had no sooner established a republican form of
government than she manifested a derire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us
that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality. "The National Convention declared
that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave 'it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the 'generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who 'might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of 'liber'y." Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendency of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance with those institutions.

those institutions.

But European nations have had no such training for self government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotism. Our policy is wisely to govern our-elves, and thereby to set such an example of national institute propriety and true glory, as shall tend to all najustice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all na-tions the blessings of self-government, and the unparall-

cled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half-century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Facific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch. and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvement distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabed our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country s full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffu ing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life -This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confider is person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one hing is clear, the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws and restrains all unauthorised invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength o the improvement of such means of intercommunicaion as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for nagress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights.—

The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often atimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise without exposing themselves to dauger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true process of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. These gress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They hould, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in her prosperity and honor. Our constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

provements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home we enjoyed an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on an large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is enaually affording a criuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example. From the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinctionand privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrasment and narm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme difficience. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devent gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of poace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WARRINGTON, December 6, 1852.

Heavy Receipts of Gold at the Mint. We understand that the receipts of gold dust at the United States Mint in the city, during the month of November, have been about \$7,250,000. This is the largest amount ever deposited there during a similar period. The exports of specie to Europe, during the month, have been less than nine hundred thousand dollars. There need be no fear now of a scarcity of gold coin for some time.—Phil. Bulletin.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD AT THE MINT -A few days ago AUSTRALIAN GOLD AT THE MINT —A few days ago a deposit was made at the United States Mint of gold from Australia, the first we believe, that has been received there. The depositor was a young man of this country, who had been in California for two years, but was unjucky and sinde nothing. Tempted by the reports from Australia he sailed for that country and went to the diggins. In two months he succeeded, by great good lively, in getting about five thousand dellars worth of the dest. With this bird in the head as concluded to the dest. With this concluded to the dest. Pro

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GROCERS, So make liberal co to them in Wi W HOLESA Goods, C Feb. 14, 1851

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April 16, 1852 NOTICE TH due me of le May 14 LUMBER and tity of Rive ling. For sale ling. For sale ling. Feb. 21, 1851 HAVANA Color lot expression, 15.

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